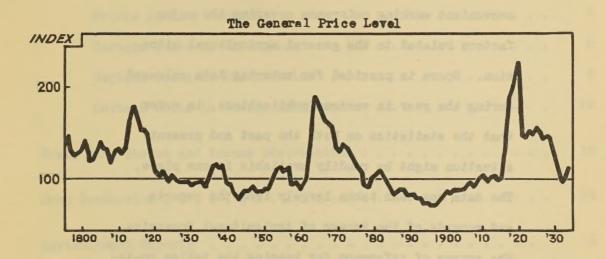


#### ECONOMICS HANDBOOK

For Use of State Extension Specialists

#### GENERAL AGRICULTURAL SITUATION



Assembled by

Agricultural Economics Section
Division of Cooperative Extension
in cooperation with
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

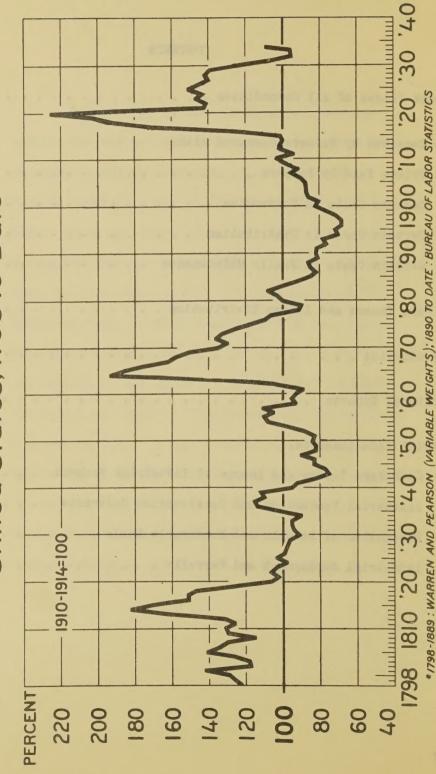
Washington, D. C.

September 1935

The material in this handbook has been assembled for the use of extension specialists as a convenient working reference covering the major factors related to the general agricultural situation. Space is provided for entering data released during the year in various publications, in order that the statistics on both the past and present situation might be readily available in one place. The data has been taken largely from the reports and records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The source of reference for keeping the tables up-todate may be found in the footnote references. Wall charts may be obtained through the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Negative numbers are shown at the base of each chart.

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## Wholesale Price Index Numbers of All Commodities, United States, 1798 to Date\*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 22475-C BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

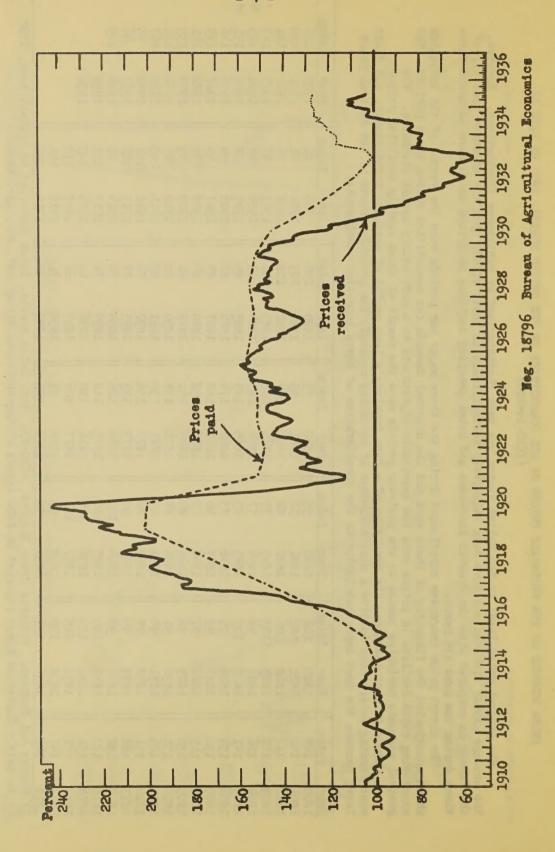
the farmer as compared with the drastic increases and later sweeping declines in prices which have occurred three the average annual fluctuations have been relatively insignificant in their effect upon the economic position of HOWEVET, The general price level in the United States has been characterized by continuous fluctuations. times during the past 135 years.

The abrupt price increases experienced during the three major war periods were the result of the inflation which accompanied the financing of these wars and the abnormal demands for commodities during these periods. general economic hardships common to the post-war periods were the result of these rapidly declining prices. succeeding rapid declines in prices were the inevitable adjustments to a more nearly normal situation.

Since in most instances the ownership of a farm involves a long period of mortgage indebtedness, and since most farming enterprises involve a slow turn-over of operating capital, the probable course of the general price level becomes the most important factor in the consideration of these long-time commitments.

Bur. Labor Statis. Index converted to 1910-14 base, 1890 index reported in Feb. issues of "Agricultural Situation", Bur. Agr. Econ. 1800-89 Variable Group Weights. Converted Warren and Pearson. to date.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS, 1910 to date Index Numbers (1910-1914-100)



# PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR COMMODITIES BOUGHT, 1910 TO DATE 1/(1910-14=100)

This In periods of rapidly rising prices, farm prices rise faster and farther than prices farmers pay. situation encourages speculation in land and the incurring of heavy mortgage obligations.

than prices farmers pay. Under such conditions financial obligations incurred at the higher price levels become When prices fall from these abnormally high levels, prices farmers receive fall more rapidly and farther relatively lower than prices farmers pay, thus increasing the burden of current expenses and fixed obligations. difficult, if not impossible to meet. As long as the general price level continues to fall farm prices remain

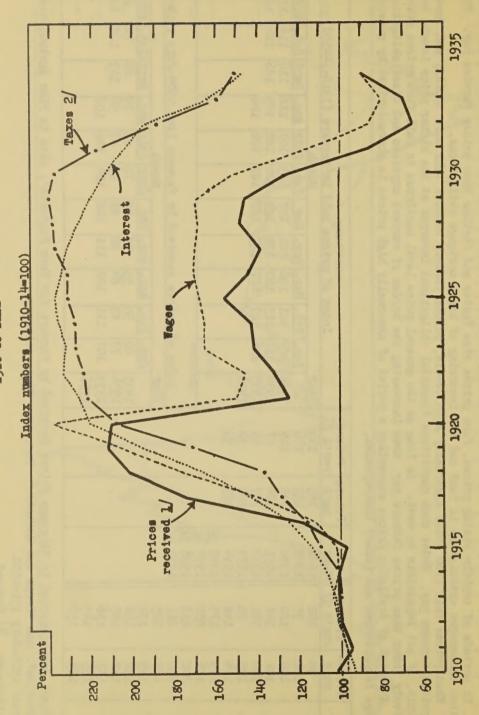
A period of declining prices succeeding a period of abnormally high prices is characterized by numerous mortgage foreclosures and farmer bankruptcies.

				-		5 =												
	and the same of th	Dec.	116	126							(0)		Dec.	78	101			
			911	126							14-10		HOY.	80	101			
100	200	Oct.	116	126							1y 19		Oct.	78	102			
al L-O		Sept	116			4	4				19-Ja		Septioct.	80	103	`		
(10.		Ang.	112	125	126						g.19(		Ang.	79	96	106		100
a out		A La		122	126			_	1	,	(A)			83	00	102	y	
hy P.	Month	une	103	122	127						armer	l'onth	June July	7	85	5		
(O) [=] [-O(0)] second of the second of a self	1	May J	102	122	127	١					Index of prices received by farmers (Aug. 1909-July 1914-100)		May	68	80	108	_	
900		Apr. B	101	120	127		_		-		elved		Apr.	58	82	H		
20		Mar. A	100	120	127				1		8 rec		Mar. A	55	\ <b>3</b> 5	108		
nder		Feb. M		119	127	/			-		price			55	63/	111		
-		Jan. F		211					-		x of		Jan. Feb.	8	77	107		
	Teer			1934		936					Inde	Tear	5	-	334		1936	
	N. C.	L	10	57	1	17		_		_		M		1	7	7	7	
Prices	140	132	126	200	65	2	8											
Prices		153	135	124	107	109	123			100	-							
4,	1																	
4004	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934		1935 4	1936 3	1936 4							
80	1	100				-	~	15	61			15	0	61	-	10	10	
Prices	10,	95	100	101	101	8	118	17	8	ส	เม	126	13%	7	1/1	156	17	13
Prices		101	100	101	100	105	124	149	176	202	201	152	1149	152	152	157	155	153
	T																	
Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927

Current data reported in "Average Prices Received by Farmers for Farm Products"; also in "The Agricultural Situation", and "Crops and Markets." Bur. Agr. Econ. releases.

2/ August 1909-July 1914=100. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Revised.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, FARM-WAGE RATES, MORTGAGE INTEREST PAYABLE, AND REAL-ESTATE TAXES PAYABLE 1910 TO DATE



1/ August 1909-July 1914-100. 2/ 1913=100.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. EX. 44 B. A. E. EXTENSION

### INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECRIVED BY FARMERS AND CERTAIN COSTS IN PRODUCTION, 1910 TO DATE 1/ (1910-14-100)

Serious meladjustments occur between the prices farmers receive and many of the items entering into the costs of production when major fluctuations occur in the general price level

farm prices are falling. Taxes on real estate and the volume of mortgage interest payable do not advance as quick-Farm-wage rates follow very closely the general trend of farm prices although showing some resistance when ly as farm prices, but are very resistant to change when a new level is reached.

have been very resistant to change from the new level established. Farmers adjust their operations to this malad-Farm-machinery prices have increased less than some other costs of production during the past 20 years but

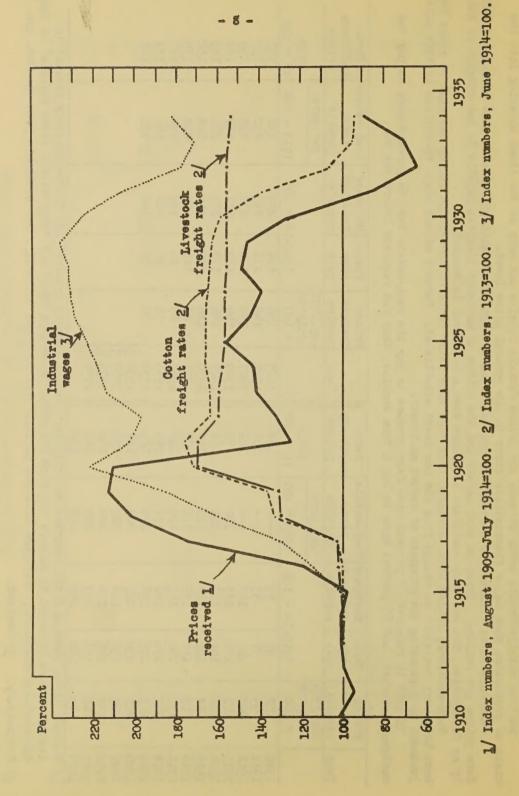
justment by postponing the purchase of needed machinery.

In 1934 it required 68 percent more farm produce to pay the real-estate tax, 64 percent more to pay the mortgage interest, and 60 percent more to buy a farm machine, than was required before the war.

Farm- machinery prices	1910- 14 = 100	12.45.	古古	153	रुस	157				
Real-estate taxes payable	per acre	232	238	241 238	218	160				
Mortgage interest payable	1910-14 = 100	238	232	なった。	205	164 2/148				
Ferm- wage rate	-0161	171	169	170	116	88				-
Prices farmers receive	4ug.1909 -July'14 = 100	156	133	126	65	28				
Year		1925	1927	1929	1932	1933	1935 2	1936 2	1936 3	
Farm- machinery prices	1910-	102	102 98	801	107	155	167	341	146	152
Real-estate taxes payable	per acre 1913 = 100	1	1001	101	129	137	808	224	228	228
Mortgage interest payable	1910-14 = 100	93	103	107	125	196	221	234	233	236
Ferm- wage rate	1910-	97 76	140	101	112	176	239	152	166	
Prices farmers receive	Aug.1909 -July'14 = 100	102	101	101	118	202	211	132	142	4 143
Tear		1910	1912	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1923	1924

Agricultural Situation; "Mortgage interest payable" not reported currently, but available from the Bur. Agr. Econ. Average Prices Received by Farmers for Farm Products; "Farm-wage rate" and "Real-estate taxes payable" in the

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND CERTAIN COSTS IN DISTRIBUTION, 1910 TO DATE 1/

The fact that distribution costs react slowly to changing price levels in a large measure accounts for the fact that the prices farmers receive react so sharply to major changes in the general price level.

an important factor contributing to the rise in prices paid to farmers. Since 1920 this same resistance to change From 1915 to 1920 the lag in the increase of distribution costs as compared to the general price level was on the part of distribution costs has been a major factor in driving farm-product prices to very low levels.

industrial wage index2/ is an indicator of the labor costs, both direct and indirect, that enter into processors The freight-rate indexes recorded here are direct distribution costs with the commodities involved.

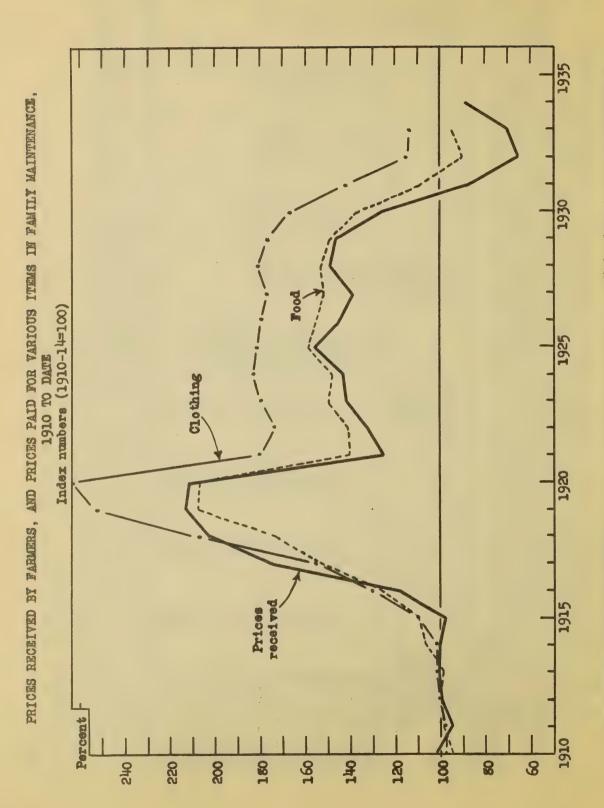
and handlers' costs.

						-	9	-											
	Industrial	Jane	=100	529	231	232	236	226	207	178	171	182							
3	Cotton			166	165	101	163	159	139	106	95	75							
rates on	Theat		.3 = 100	150	149	148	148	346	139	146	346	346							
Freight rates	Livestock		1913	157	157	156	155	155	155	156	155	154							
Prices	receive	Aug. 1909 -July 114	=100	145	139	149	341	126	780	65	2	8							
	Tear			1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933		1935 4/		1026				
19	Wages	June 1914	100		***	1	-	-	101	117	129	160	185	222	203	197	214	218	223
	4	-3 FM	84																
3	Cotton			-	-	-	100	100	100	100	103	133	136	171			_	166	166
es on			= 100	-	the same of the sa	****		_			101 103				176	161	161		
g	eat Cotton						91	101	100	101		128	128	164	160 176	150 164	150 164	150	150
es on	Livestock Wheat Cotton	14.	= 100	******	-		100 100	100 101	101 100	102 101	101	130 128	131 128	170 164	169 160 176	160 150 164	160 150 164	158 150	157   150

The index numbers of prices farmers receive and industrial wages are reported currently in the "Agricultural Situation." Freight-rate indexes are reported in the "Yearbook of Agriculture."

wage rate index from 1923 to date indicates that most of the fluctuation since 1923 has been in hours worked This index is an income index reflecting the product of hours worked per week times the wage rate per hour. rather than in wage rates. This latter index is not available prior to 1923.

3/ Freight-rate indexes are for the fiscal year beginning July. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Revised.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. EX. 46 B.A.E. EXTENSION

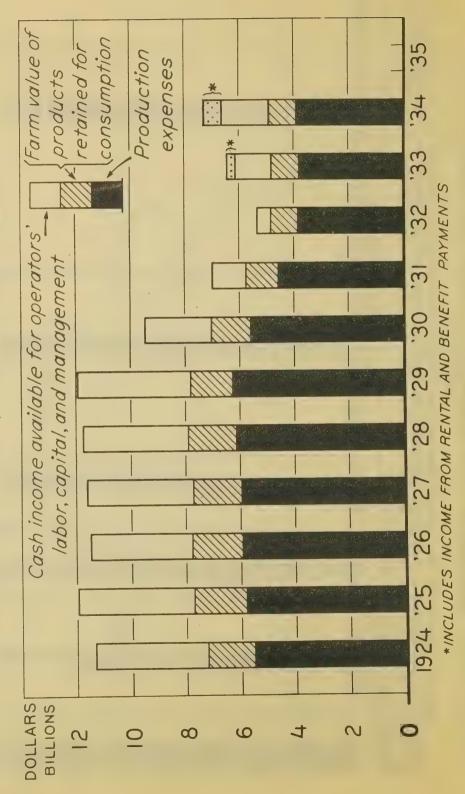
#### PRICES PAID FOR VARIOUS ITEMS IN FAMILY MAINTENANCE, 1910 TO DATE 1/ INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND (1910-14=100)

the family. Although prices farmers receive have risen more than food and clothing prices since 1932, farm prices prices for these commodities wery largely determine the trend of prices paid by farmers for commodities used by Farmers' expenditures for food and clothing are the two most important expenditures for the family, and are still relatively low in comparison.

Parameter Down	TOT BIAMER	All commodities used	86	100	101	100	102	107	124	147	1771	210	222		1261	160	159	797	162	900	001	ST.	920	108	601	721		
Det and A he	to need active	Furniture and	102	100	100	100	16	100	911	#T	185	000	622	198	182	192	196	197	561	192		179	153	128	126	136		
	-	5					_	_	_	_				_		_		_			181 661			_		131		
Deface formone	T	77 6			_			_											_	_	711				02			
	1	IEBL	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1020	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 4/	

Yearly data obtained by taking a straight average of the quarterly indexes for the year reported in "Average 4/ Revised. Prices Received by Farmers" (mimeo. Bur. Agr. Econ.) 3/ Preliminary. 2/ August 1909-July 1914=100.

## Distribution of Gross Income from Farm Production, 1924 to Date



U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

NEG 26541-B

# distribution of gross income from farm production, 1924 to date 1/

to farmers in periods of declining prices. For this reason the gross cash income figure in any given year is not The net result of the semirigidity of many farm operating expenses is a greatly reduced net cash income an accurate measure of the change in the economic welfare of the farm family as compared to other periods.

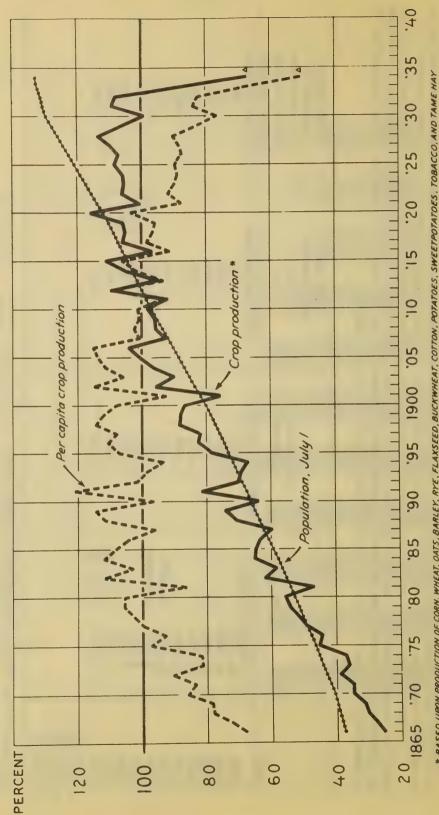
A decrease in the gross farm income of 21 percent in 1930 as compared to 1929 meant a decrease of 41 percent in the cash available for the operators' labor, capital, and management. Likewise the moderate increase of 14 percent in the gross farm income (including benefit payments) in 1934 over 1933 resulted in an increase of 44 percent in the cash returns for the operators' labor and use of capital.

Cash income available for operators' labor, capital, and management	M11100 M1100 M100 M100 M100 M100 M100 M
Farm value of products retained for consumption	11.697 1.697 1.882 1.822 1.744 1.742 1.167 1.033
Production expenses	Million dollars 5,534 6,145 7,534 7,531 7,845 7,23
Gross	Million dollers 11,337 11,968 11,480 11,514 11,941 Benefit 9,454 payments 6,968 5,337 6,128 (278) W
Tear	1982 1982 1983 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993

1/ Reported in "Crops and Markets", August issue. 2/ Preliminary. 1/ Revised. 4/ Not included in totals.

#### CROP PRODUCTION, POPULATION, AND PER CAPITA CROP PRODUCTION, 1866 TO DATE

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-1914=100)



\* BASED UPON PRODUCTION OF CORN, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, FLAXSEED, BUCKWHEAT, COTTON, POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, TOBACCO, AND TAME HAY <sup>A</sup> PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27731

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

### INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, POPULATION, AND PER CAPITA CROP PRODUCTION, 1866 TO DATE 1/ (1910-14-100)

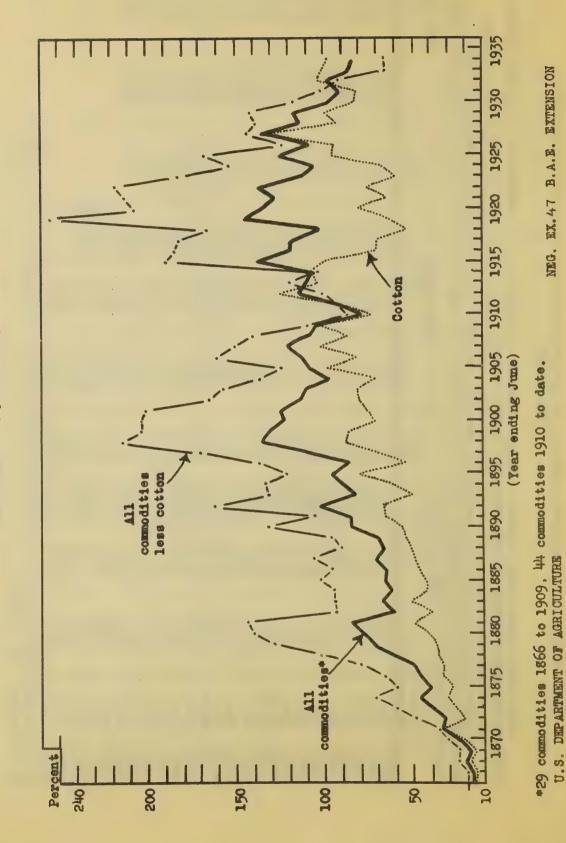
Crop production in the United States increased rapidly from 1866 to 1906, increased slightly from 1906 to 1920, and has since averaged slightly above the 1910-14 levels.

markedly downward since 1906, showing a decline of 27 percent from 1906 to 1929, and in the low crop year of 1934 Per capita crop production reached a peak in 1891. Since 1891 the increase in crop production has been This decrease has been less than the increase in population, and per capita crop production has decreased. was only 50 percent of the 1910-14 average.

	Fer capita	crop	production	91.4	98.7	9.96	95.9	103.2	88.1	91.8	69.68	15	_	_	88.3	90.2	83.7	76.8	83.00	82.3	4°29	50.0						
			Population	106.0	107.4	108.9	110.4	112.0	113.8	115.5	117.3	119.0	120.8	122.5	124.3	126.0	127.8	129.5	130.5	131.3	132.2	132.9						
		Crop	production	6.96	106.0	105.2	105.9	115.6	100.3	106.0	105.5	105.8	108.4	107.4	109.8	113.6	107.0	4.66	109.3	108.1	89.1	66.5						
			Tear	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934			1936 2/			
	Fer capita	crop	production	120.7	101.7	98.6	93.5	107.5	110.5	107.9	114.5	111.8	108.0	92.9	114.7	105.8	111.4	113.8	115.1	100.8	102.5	100.8	101.3	93.7	109.6	93.4	101.9	1.901
			Population	67.7	69.1	4.02	71.8	73.2	74.5	15.9	77.3	78.7	80.1	81.8	83.5	85.2	86.9	88.6	90.3	92.0	93.7	95.4	97.0	98.5	100.0	101.5	103.0	104.5
		Crop	production	81.7	70.3	4.69	67.1	78.7	82.3	81.9	88	88.0	86.5	76.0	95.8	90.1	96.8	100.8	103.9	92.7	96.0	96.2	98.3	92.3	109.6	अ. मु	105.0	110.9
200			Tear		1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1994	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1161	1912	1913	1914	1915
М	Fer capita	crop	production	68.1	72.6	78.3	78.7	86.2	83.5	7.06	81.5	87.0	4°26	93.1	99.8	102.6	105.4	105.5	86.7	111.5	103.0	112.0	108.6	104.4	0.96	111.6	114.5	96.5
200		,	Population	9.			39.0		0.14 .	43.1	手。	45.5	1.94	148.0	149.2	7.05	51.6	52.9	5,4,5	55.5	56.9	58.2	59.6	6.09	62.3	63.6	65.0	66.3
2000		Crop	production		27.9	30.6	31.4	35.0	35.0	39.1	36.1	37.2	45.5	1.4	19.1	51.7	され	55.8	47.0	61.9	58.6	65.2	7.5	63.6	59.8	71.0	4.47	0° †3
				1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890

Current data will be reported in December or January 1884es of "The Agricultural Situation." Revised. Preliminary.

VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1866 TO DATE Index Numbers (1910-14=100)



## INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1866 TO DATE 1/ (1910-14=100)

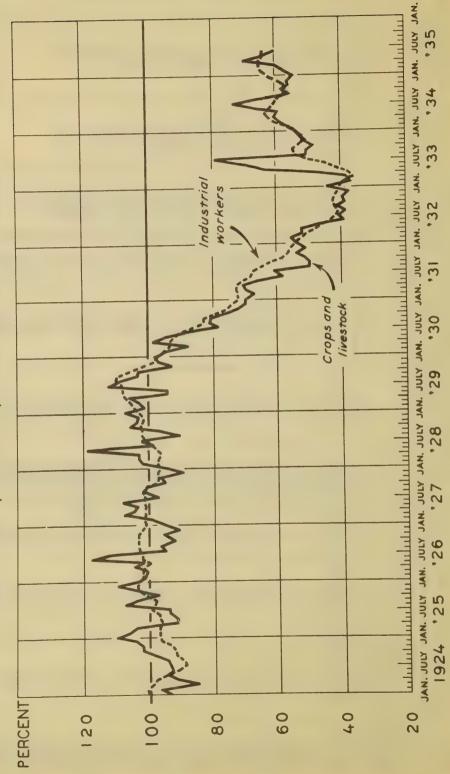
This rapid decline in the exports of commodities other than cotton was sufficient to cause a similar trend exports of cotton and other agricultural commodities followed reverse trends until 1927, and since then both have The peak in the exports of all commodities was reached in 1919, and the general trend since that date in total exports, even though cotton exports were increasing during this period. During and following the wer exports increased much more rapidly than cotton until the close of the century and then declined rapidly until The volume of cotton exports increased steadily from 1866 until the World War while other agricultural has been downward, declined. 1911,

fiber commodities Cotton less cotton ttles 2/ commod-243888888 118 ending rune 30 Tear fiber commodities Cotton less cotton 8 222 250 ities 2/ commod-113 25 8 8 8 E 100 121 53 ending June 30910 1912 1913 1908 1915 1893 1898 116 1895 1897 899 1894 commodities Cotton fiber ではいれるようのではのかのなみなけれ かばれ less cotton 238635445665285288474888 ties 2/ commod-AII \$68669778785555875 \$6866977878555675 ending Ume 30 Year 1878 882 1883 1886 1888 6881 890 1869 1872 1873 1877 1885 887 1868 1881 1866 1867 1871

Index based on 29 commodities 1866 to 1909, and 44 commodities 1910 to data. Barkets. Crops and "Foreign Current data reported in

#### CASH FARM INCOME FROM CROPS AND LIVESTOCK AND INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, 1924 TO DATE

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-1929-100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INDEX NUMBERS OF CASH FARM INCOME FROM GROPS AND LITESPOOK AND INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL NORKERS, 1924 TO DATE 1/

The amount of money received by urban consumers is the chief factor influencing the domestic demand for farm products. Since 1924 the level of income received by industrial workers, which is measured by the incomes of workers in factories and mines and on railroads, has been closely reflected in changes in income received by farmers for their marketed products.

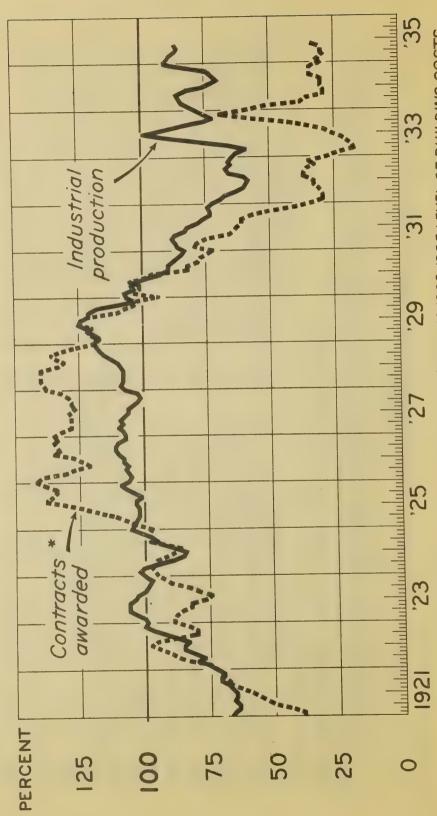
	v. Dec.	3 97	3 103	3 102	16 1	101	1 98	47 57	56 56	다 2 <sup>1</sup>	52 51	57 59		
	HOV.	93	103	103	97	101	101							
	Oct.	92	100	103	98	102	106	79	500	742	53	57		
	Sept	92	98	103	100	102	109	22	8	34	52	55		
ERS	Aug.	8	8	102	102	102	109	55	65	3	ま	59		
WORKERS	July	89	100	102	101	100	108	86	29	¥	8	9	63	
TRIAL	June	16	16	102	101	66	107	8	8	143	12	62	đ	
INDUSTRIAL	May	95	97	100	101	98	107	92	2	94	돠	63	₫.	
ō	Apr.	98	96	101	101	96	106	ま	72	1,00	24	62	æ	
THOOME	Mar.	8	97	102	101	16	105	93	72	2	36	8	65	
	Feb.	101	97	101	101	98	104	95	72	52	옭	57	65	
	Jan	100	97	102	100	97	102	97	72	75	귴	武	63	
	Tear	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Dec.	104	109	돠	8	103	98	69	K	38	去	26		
	Mov.	102	103	96	76	103	93	72	弘	升	52	26		
		102	76	95	95	105	103	75	K	39	29	58		
H C	Sept Oct.	99	101	16	100	96	103	8	B	24	R	56		
LIVESTOCE	Ang.	33	107	35	101	8	108	덚	R	39	R	99		
AND L	July	お	ま	112	16	102	112	79	8	ş	708	22	8	
CROPS	June	93	ま	118	108	98	ま	00	58	33	2	38	3	9
PROM C	May	95	91	101	103	119	76	96	99	147	उं	23	तु	
IRCOME F	Apr.		8	104	104	103	105	85	2	22	18	8	69	
OBI	Mar.	35	नुत	100	107	103	102	67	2	52	200	58	3	
	Feb	97	105	100	100	102	101	95	19	23	37	26	28	
	Jan.	ま	011	102	95	ま	107	98	2	杰	₫	ま	去	
	Tear		1925	1926	1927	1926	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936

1/ Current data reported in "Gash Income from Farm Marketings". (monthly mimeo., Bur. Agr. Econ.)

10327

# Industrial Production and Construction Contracts Awarded, 1921 to Date

INDEX NUMBERS (1923-1925=100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



\* VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED IN 37 STATES ADJUSTED TO 1923-1925 LEVEL OF BUILDING COSTS.

INDEX FURBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS ARABDED, 1921 TO DATE 1/ (1923-25=100)

messure of the building activity which is expected to get under way in the next three to mine months and are indications of the construction to The building industry is one of the major industries using durable goods. While contracts awarded are not a close messure of building activity at a given time, because of the lag in time between the time the contract is let and the brilling is finally started, they are a be carried on for the next one to three years.

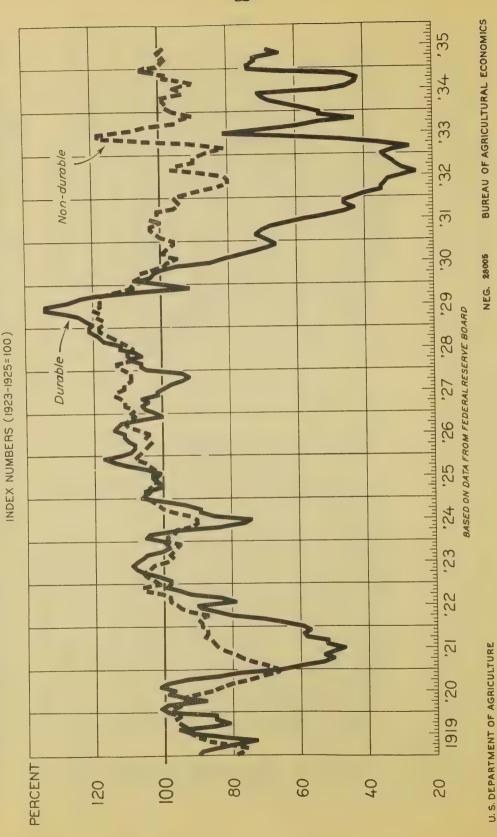
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(ad fr		तं	8	103	100	103	106	110	108	118	103	60	19	39	も	100	
	Feb.	99	92	100	102	101	105	108	109	118	107	28	\$	63	덚	8	
	Jen.	67	22	88	100	105	106	107	107	119	901	8	22	8	30	8	
	Year	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	9-0-1
	Dec.	10	83	84	98	139	14	132	126	102	世	2	35	69	34		
	HOV.	2	80	8	98	134	135	129	132	103	11	K	55	58	歌		
	Oct.	98	8	6	98	134	本	128	136	107	700	21	36	表	杰		_
(S)	apt	19	100	79	8	136	133	128	134	110	8	19	37	36	×		
TS AWARDED	Ang.	63	96	7	98	138	135	127	131	121	88	62	37	නි	品		
		59	98	92	10	131	127	129	133	124	8	63	13	56	R	돠	
CONTRACTS	Jane	56	ま	Ø	g.	123	123	128	340	125	8	ढ	B	N	क्ष	龙	
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1/ Current data on industrial production reported in "The Price Situation." (mimeo., Bur. Agr. Econ.) Index of construction contracts awarded available from the Bur. Agr. Econ.

2 | Falue of contracts swarded in 37 States adjusted to 1923-35 level of building costs.

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# INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE PRODUCTS, 1919 TO DATE



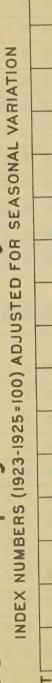
INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF DURABLE AND MONDURABLE PRODUCTS, 1919 TO DATE 1/ (1923-25=100)

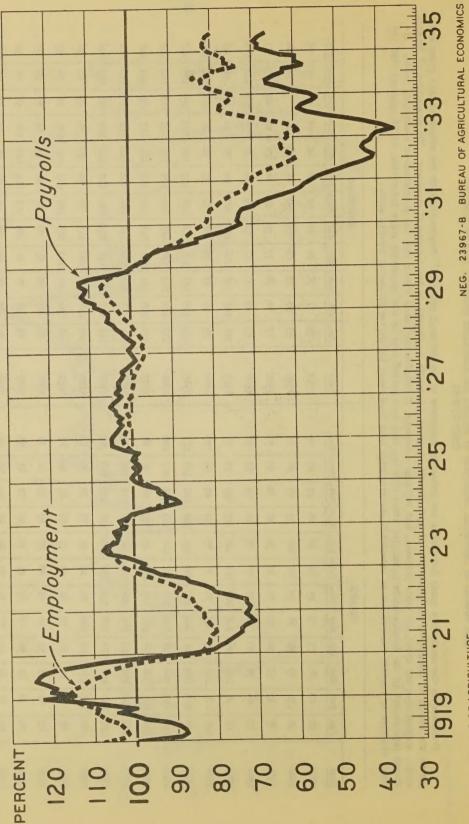
partly the result of changes in the production of agricultural products and partly to changes in the incomes of consumers. The production of durable Producers in the nondurable goods industries are primarily consumers of agricultural products. Fluctuations in the output of this group are goods, such as iron and steel and their products, and building materials, fluctuates much more widely than the production of nondurable goods. Although improvement in the durable goods industries since 1932 has been more marked than in the nondurable goods industries, it is apparent that the chief stimulus to further improvement in industrial activity must come from those industries producing durable goods.

					Da	DURABLE	-											HOM	NO NED URABLE	23					
Tear	Jan.	Feb.	Mer.	Por.	Kay	Sub	ब्रे	Ang.	Sept 0	Oct. H	Hov. I	Dec.	Year	Jan.	Teb.	Mar.	Mor.	May	June	मुद्	Pag.	Sept	Oct.	Hov.	Dec.
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1924	100	105	104	28	53	92	<b></b>	8	8	89	93 1	100	1924	88	99	97	96	84	8	8	8	16	100	101	103
1925	901	105	105	101	101	102	102	101	104	110	177	111	1925	105	105	101	104	102	102	103	103	102	104	105	108
1926	112	109	108	106	110	H	H	411	113	112 1	107	100	1926	107	106	105	कु	103	105	104	107	110	H	110	108
1927	102	105	901	104	901	101	101	88	16	ま	SK.	ま	1927	109	108	H	H	112	411	113	H	H	109	109	109
1928	101	106	106	110	901	106	112	112 1	117	118 1	119	ızı	1928	H	113	113	108	110	110	108	110	112	114	911	118
1929	121	120	122	124	128	古	134	127	124 1	119 1	901	28	1929	118	111	117	119	118	120	118	118	118	118	113	108
1930	100	107	103	108	38	8	8	더	11	72	3	99	1930	109	108	106	901	103	8	80	35	8	8	98	96
1931	38	2	72	2	88	3	58	R	9	13	£	94	1931	96	100	101	103	103	100	103	101	101	96	お	95
1932	五	S	35	35	太	B	82	Kr	क्ष	R	35	武	1932	96	93	8	6	8	8	g	30 30	16	32	8	8
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1/ Current data available from Bur. Agr. Rom.

# Industrial Employment and Payrolls, 1919 to Date





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PATROLLS, 1919 TO DATE 1/

1926-27. A very low level of industrial activity was reached in 1921-22 and from the fall of 1929 to the early spring of 1933 industrial employment declined over 40 percent while payrolls declined approximately 65 percent. This drastic decline in the money income of industrial workers exerted a The money income of industrial workers was very high in 1919-20 and again in 1929 with minor peak levels being reached in 1923 and again in Fluctuations in the numbers of workers employed in industry and the volume of industrial payrolls are very significant to agricultural producers since this group of industrial workers and their dependents constitute a large portion of the domestic consumers of agricultural products. very depressing influence on the prices of farm products during this period.

Since April 1933 industrial employment and industrial payrolls have exhibited decided upward trends, with some temporary set-backs. Employapproximately the April levels of 1931. This increase in the money income of industrial workers has been accompanied by increased expenditures of ment increased by 37 percent from April 1933 to the same month in 1935, while payrells increased 82 percent during the same period, both attaining urban consumers for farm products.

15/		Dec	114	98	12	96	103	98	105	101	100	901	101	75	28	3	12	63		
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OF P	5=100	Apr.	68	121	13	7	701	102	901	10	101	100	113	98	47	2	39	19	r	
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INDUSTRIES	(ation)	V.	112	96			103		102	101			10							
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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	or sessonal variation)	V.	108 109 109 112	107 105 102 96	82 83 83	93 96 98	105 104 103 103	93 94 95	100 101 105	101 101 105 101	76 86 86	100 101 105	107 106 106 104	87 86 85	75 73 72	62 63 63	78 78 76	77 77 47	08	
CAT THE MANITY ACTURING INDUSTRIES		V.	107 108 109 109 112	109 107 105 102 96	82 83 83	91 93 96 98	106 105 104 103 103	92 93 94 95	99 100 101 105	100 101 101 100 101	76 86 86 66 66	99 100 101 105	401 301 301 701 701	88 87 86 85	77 75 77 72	60 62 63 63	76 78 78 76	77 77 47 67	0%	
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		Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	102 102 103 104 107 108 109 109 112	116 114 112 111 109 107 105 102 96	82 83 85 83 85	86 88 90 89 91 93 96 98	104 105 105 106 106 105 104 103 103	101 100 97 94 92 92 93 94 95	98 98 99 100 101 102 102	102 101 101 100 100 101 101 101 101	100 100 99 100 99 99 98 98 97	97 97 98 99 100 101 102	401 901 901 101 101 100 100 100 HOI	96 95 93 90 88 87 86 85	81 80 79 78 77 75 73 72	66 64 62 60 60 62 63 63	60 63 67 73 76 78 78 76	82 82 81 79 79 7 <sup>th</sup> 77 77	82 83 80	
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Data plotted on graph page 25 for payrolls includes an estimated seasonal adjustment. Data carried here are without seasonal adjustment. Adjusted index numbers of payrolls are to be released in the near future by the Fed. Reserve Bd. and will be provided when available. Current data available from Bur. Agr. Econ. नेल